

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號三十一年十八百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

日一十月十年庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Caribou; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.; SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNE, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 163, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SATY & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HIRSZEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao; CAMPBELL & Co., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow; HEDGE & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £100,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent, per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent.

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KERSWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.
ADOLF ANDRÉ, Esq. H. D. C. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLISS, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq.
H. L. DALMIPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent, per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East;

Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £23,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MASSILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANOI,
MANTO, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,
MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

LABOR OF CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per Annum.

" 6 " 4%

" 12 " 5%

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. ERNST LUDWIG REUTER has been authorized to sign our Firm for Procurement.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1880. no18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS of the ELLIOTTS METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. de18

Entertainment.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

M. R. WARRINGTON EASTLAKE will deliver a LECTURE on the CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS, ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 9 p.m.

Proceeds to go to the CITY HALL FUND.

Admission, \$1.

Tickets to be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 5, 1880. no16

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE and the MEMBERS of the newly-formed "KOWLOON RECREATION CLUB," have the pleasure to announce their intention to give a

"Moonlight Masquerade"

at Kowloon,

MONDAY NEXT, the 16th NOVEMBER.

FIRENSES wishing to participate may obtain their Admission Tickets (at \$2.00) by application to the Committee or to the Undersigned.

A. HAHN, Manager.

6, Queen's Road East, Fletchers' Buildings, Hongkong, November 10, 1880. no16

NOTICE.

MULLER FRERES' CELEBRATED OLD BRANDY, in Cases of 1 dozen Qt.

Apply to HESSE & Co., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880. no18

NOTICE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per doz. Case,

Pints.....\$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOTICE.

MULLER FRERES' CELEBRATED OLD BRANDY, in Cases of 1 dozen Qt.

Apply to HESSE & Co., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880. no18

NOTICE.

JAPAN SELTZER WATER MANUFACTURED BY J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

JAPAN SPRING WATER AT THEIR STEAM-AERATED WATER FACTORY, Shanghai.

Agents in Hongkong.—Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1880. no18

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—MEMORANDUM TABLETS for 1880.

LETTER DIARIES for 1881.

Perry's "Navies of the World."

Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers."

"Hand-book of Architectural Styles."

"The Englishman's House."

Cavendish's "Card Essays and Declamation's Speeches."

"Carols of Gaydayne."

Bergon's "Marine Engineer."

Roper's "Engineer's Handy-book."

Onida's "Notha."

Dickens's "Works" Complete, 18 Vols. in Case.

Scott's "Works" Complete, 30 Vols. in Case.

Vero Foster's "Drawing Course."

Huth's "Life and Writings of Buckley."

Gillott's PENS in great varieties.

New SKETCHING BLOCKS.

Hington's "Australia Abroad, Ceylon, India and Egypt."

Hongkong, November 13, 1880.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—MEMORANDUM TABLETS for 1880.

LETTER DIARIES for 1881.

Perry's "Navies of the World."

Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers."

"Hand-book of Architectural Styles."

"The Englishman's House."

Cavendish's "Card Essays and Declamation's Speeches."

"Carols of Gaydayne."

Bergon's "Marine Engineer."

Roper's "Engineer's Handy-book."

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Dickens's "Works" Complete, 18 Vols. in Case.

Scott's "Works" Complete, 30 Vols. in Case.

Vero Foster's "Drawing Course."

Huth's "Life and Writings of Buckley."

Gillott's PENS in great varieties.

New SKETCHING BLOCKS.

Hington's "Australia Abroad, Ceylon, India and Egypt."

Hongkong, November 13, 1880.

Intimations.

Ninth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

NOW READY.

NO. 2.—VOL. IX.

OF THE "CHINA REVIEW."

CONTAINS

Foochow Syllabary.

The Book of Purity and Rest.

Characteristic Chinese Words.

Notes on the Chinese Language.

Notes of Eminent Statesmen of the Present Day.

A Chip Dynastic History, or the last

THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE just RECEIVED EX
"AMERICAN MAIL."

Prime Eastern CHEESE,
Young America CHEESE,
Fine Apple CHEESE,
Californian BUTTER,
HOPS and MALT,
Lamb's TONGUES,
Braised Pig's FEET,
Split PEAS,
Assorted JAMS,
Assorted VEGETABLES,
Assorted MEATS,
Assorted SOUPS.

CODFISH.
Pig's Head CHEESE,
Devilled HAM,
CAVIAR,
California Golden SYRUP,
CIDER,
Whittaker's HAMS,
Breakfast BACON,
COMB HONEY in Framed and
Bottle,
Plucked OX-TONGUES,
PICKLED PIG'S FORK,
Bonelles CODFISH,
Salmon BELLY,
MACKEREL.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
Bordel's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS (Cask and Tin),
Ginger CAKES,
Milk BISCUITS,
Soda BISCUITS,
Wafer BISCUITS,
Alphabet BISCUITS,
Oyster BISCUITS.

Buckwheat FLOUR.
COINMEAL,
RYE MEAL,
HOMINY, Small and Large,
Cracked WHEAT,
OATMEAL.

SHELLBACK NUTS,
PECAN NUTS,
WALNUTS,
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS,
PEA NUTS.

Canned Table Fruits.
Bartlett PEARS,
PEACHES,
GREENGAGES,
APRICOTS,
QUINCES,
&c., &c.

Tart FRUITS,
Smoked BEEF,
Smoked OX-TONGUES,
Compressed OX-TONGUES,
Minced MEAT,
Compressed Corned BEEF,
Assorted JELLIES in Glass Jars,
Mixed FRUIT,
Assorted PICKLES,
CURED BEEF,
Oven's OLIVES,
Olam CHOWDER,
California SARDINES,
PORK and BEANS,
Yeast POWDER,
Smoked SALMON,
PORK in 200lb. Barrels,
Pork in 100lb. Barrels,
Cranberry SAUCE,
Apple SAUCE,
Butter RUM,
Brown BEANS.

We have the following FOR SALE, in
Large or Small Quantities in Bulk:-

Fine Valencia RAISINS,
Fine PATRAS CURRANTS,
Smyrna FIGS,
Good Breakfast TEA at 25 Cents per lb.
Fine MIXTURE in 6 & 10 Ounce Boxes.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
HOUSEHOLD STORES.**

JOHN MOIR & SONS'
CELEBRATED PRESERVES.

We beg to direct special attention to our
well selected Stock of
Wines, Spirits, &c.

HEINDL & Co.'s MONOPOLY, Pts. & Qu.
MUMM & Jules' CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qu.
CHARLES RHEDDISH's WHITE SEAL,
Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE (CUBERT & ADDEY)
Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.
IRES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.
BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints & Quarts.
OLD INVALID CLARET.
St. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,
Hochheimer, Niersteiner, Steinberger,
Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Konig-
rin, Victoria Berg, Chateau
Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut
Sauterne, Marsala, Sac-
sons' Pale Dry White Seal
Sherry, Yellow Seed Amontillado
Sherry, Oster Palmer and Company's
Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.
1, 2 & 3 Star Hennessy's Brandy, La
Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer
& Co.'s Brandy, Remy Guillet &
Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;

Fine Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-
mended. Kilnahan's L.I. Irish Whisky,
Jacobsen's Irish Whisky, Royal
Glendore Whisky;

A.V.G. Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom
Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green
and Yellow, Marmande de Zerm, Zerm,
Orange, Pts. & Qu. Ango-
stura, Bohemia Orange
Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BAB'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAW-
ERS, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.
BROWN, Pints and Quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

FINE ALE, bottled by MacE. F. & Co.
ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Hogheads
and Kilderkins).

SHIP'S STORES and SAIL-MAKING.
Hongkong, October 8, 1880.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STRAIT FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHAD, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th November,
1880, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. "A. V. A.", Commandant BARTEL,
with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIALLY
GARBO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Garn and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Nov.

Cargo will be received on board until 3 p.m.
on 23rd November, 1880. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be
left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
agent.

Hongkong, November 11, 1880.

No. 24

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Freights.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation of Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 26th instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Overland Line.

Hongkong, November 11, 1880.

No. 27

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Steamship "Ancon"

will leave for the above
place at Daylight, on MONDAY, the 16th
Instant.

A. MOLVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, November 11, 1880.

No. 16

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "Ancon".

Captain COOPER, will be
despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon,
instead of as previously noticed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1880.

No. 15

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

STILLMAN B. ALLEN, American barque,
Capt. W. S. Eldredge.—Tong Song Woo.

CHARLES STEWART, American barque,
Capt. H. R. Powers.—Naval Yard.

SPRIT of the Aon, Brit. barque, Capt.
E. Williams.—Vogel & Co.

VALPARAISO, American ship, Capt. S. P.
Fellowes.—Order.

IMPORTER, American ship, Captains B. F.
Shurburne.—Master.

COMMODORE DUPONT, Amer. sloop, Capt.
F. Crockett.—Edward Schellens & Co.

KOKONOKE MARU, Jap. str., Capt. Paul
A. Dithlefsen.—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.

HIRMANN, German barque, Captain T.
Moyer.—Captain.

AMIRAL, British barkentine, Capt. Knight
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANITA, British barkentine, Capt. Knight
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHARLES STEWART, American barque,
Capt. H. R. Powers.—Naval Yard.

LIVERPOOL, German barque, Captain H.
Steffens.—Vogel & Co.

GOLDEN ROSE, British barque, Capt.
J. M. Richardson.—Siemson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13, 1 a.m., CHENGKING, British
steamer, 700 S. M. Or., Shanghai Nov. 9,
2:45 p.m., General.—Siemson & Co.

Nov. 13, 7:30 a.m., MEFOO, American
steamer, 1284 H. C. Cunningham, Shanghai
Nov. 9, 2:30 p.m., General.—C. M. S.
Co.

Nov. 13, 8:30 a.m., OCEAN, British steamer,
1039 Henry Webber, Shanghai Nov. 9,
5 p.m., General.—GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Nov. 13, 8:30 a.m., CHAMBERS, British
steamer, 514, R. F. Gillan, Amoy Nov. 12,
9 p.m.—Russell & Co.

MEMORANDA.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

Nov. 13, LIVINGSTON, Germ. steamer, 862,
Westoby, Foochow Nov. 10, Amoy 11, and
Swatow 12, General.—DOUGLAS LAFFAULT &
Co.

Nov. 13, MARY MILDRED, British barque,
460, R. K. Brown, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
Sept. 22, Coal.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Nov. 13, ANCONA, British steamer, 1874,
E. G. Stoddard, Bombay, Galle, Penang, and
Singapore Nov. 6, Mails and General—P.
& C. S. N. Co.

Nov. 13, GOLDEN RUSSET, British barque,
468, James M. Richardson, Newcastle
(N.S.W.) Sept. 11, Coal.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Nov. 13, TARTAR, German brig, from
Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18, Advance, for Bangkok.

13, Kokonoy Maru, for Kobe, do.

15, Amoy for Shanghai.

15, CHAMBERS, for Canton.

15, Mefoo, for Canton.

15, Belpo, for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

15, Arranon Apoor, for Singapore,
Penang, and Calcutta.

15, Moonlight Misquerade at Kowloon.

15, P. M.—Lecture in St. Andrew's Hall.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet due will
be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the

24th November, with Mails and

through the United Kingdom and

Europe, via Naples; to Sagon, trade

Settlements, Atavala, Burmah, Ceylon,

India (via Madras), the Australian

Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and

Gibraltar.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or, *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes," (short references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two issues were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address, *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trainer's Oriental Record contains the following article on the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached me from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot to some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Caledonia Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now reasonably guaranteed, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors." In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King* by the Rev. E. J. Ette, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the gamblers and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore immensely great, and the foreign community generally will find in them their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-subtractive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
Papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
- From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.

Captain.

Flag and Rig.

Tons.

Date of Arrival.

Consignee or Agent.

Destination.

Remarks.

Steamers

Aday

Alma

Auguste

Bell of Oregon

Charles Stewart

Cingales

Commodore Dupont

Corra

Dagmar

Davina

Dr. Petermann

Ella

Emma

Franziskus

Gustav & Marie

Hamburg

Hattie N. Bangs

Hermine

John R. Stanhope

Louis

Margrethe

Mary Mildred

Nourmabah

Oldbridge

Pasig

Rapid

Spartan

Spirit of the Age

Stillman B. Allen

Sumatra

Trio

Triton

Valparaiso

Weser

WHAMPoa

Annie S. Hall

Helena

Sea Gull

Tartar

CANTON

Cassandra

Chinkiang

Metoo

Ocean

Vangtze

Horn

Ardie

Alma

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Bell of Oregon

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Cingales

Commodore Dupont

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WHAMPoa

Anjan

Chen-jui

Chen-to

Ching-on

Ching-po

Chung-tung

Li-sha

Peng-chou-hai

Quang-on

Shen-chi

Sut-tsing

Tching-tung

Ting-po

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Davina

Dr. Petermann

Ella

Emma

Franziskus

Gustav & Marie

Hamburg

Hattie N. Bangs

Hermine

John R. Worcester

K. Achong & Sons

London

P. & F. Chow

T. & J. Ho

W. & J. Ho

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5412.—NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

Intimations.

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZ. GES.,
Coughs,
Bronchitis,
Accumulation of Phlegm,
composed on the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
constituents, therefore the most delicate can
use them with perfect confidence. Their
effectiveness is speedy and certain. This
and unfailing family remedy, is daily recommended
by the most eminent Physicians.
(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22 Gold Harbour, L. & Co., London.—Sir—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure

Solution of PHOSPHOROUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Tyropefin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably elegant and pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wins, perfectly free from Strychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorous Pills, Tablets, Oils, and other Nauscent Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphorous Treatment of Disease was first made public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a REAL Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphorous combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT AGE, for the speedy and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fauces, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbarago, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of True Vital Forces, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fog, or whatever cause.

Dr. R. D. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

2480 1w 30mar81

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE (Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

CAUTION.—Vis-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlordyne, being the first to find it useful in Cholera, Fevers, &c., being the Inventor who was universally untrue; while he reported had been sworn to, Cement Hospital, Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlordyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORDYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORDYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORDYNE is the best remedy known for cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,

CHLORDYNE effectively checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORDYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORDYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORDYNE is the only palliative in neuritis, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Kar Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlordyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—Chlordyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (August 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORDYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

Its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Virtuous properties of PHOSPHOROUS, which reanimate the exhausted functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of the leading firms of the World freely offer it from distinguished Families, Private Persons, Military, Naval, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, WANT OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALAIDIUS DISEASES, and as a LIVER TONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To

Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured at and is obtainable direct from DR. R. D. LALOR, 82, Grafton Street, London, England.

WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are specially requested to NOTE this, and to pass

their Indents through the London Houses, or

English Firms of known respectability, to

ensure their being supplied with the Specie Medicines prepared solely by DR. R. D.

LALOR'S CHLORDYNE.

BEWARE of Mean and Actionable Fraudulent Imitations of my Trade Mark, Phosphodyne with fictitious addresses that may emanate from Australia or America.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. R. D.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is in the glass of each

bottle, and the genuine Phosphodyne is man-

ufactured at and is obtainable direct from

DR. R. D. LALOR, 82, Grafton Street, London,

England.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

82, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London,

England.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—

DR. R. D. LALOR,

82, Grafton Street,

LONDON, N.W.

The sole proprietor and originator of Phos-

phodyne.

Sold by All the Leading Chemists, Merchants

and Stockkeepers in India and China.

2680 1w 8y 25oc82

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears

the British Government Stamp, with the words

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England.

Entered through the Order of Her Majesty's

Emperor Commissioner. IF NOT, IT IS A

FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a

wretched imitation.

The Phosphorus Treatment of Disease, with

Cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,

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THE CHINA MAIL.

RETURNS of public works for the month ended 30th September and 31st October, 1880, are published for general information in to-day's *Gazette*. The return is made up under seven headings, namely—the date of the original order for the commencement of the work; the date of the completion of the estimate for the work; the date of the commencement of the work; the present condition of the work; the amount of the estimate; the amount expended to date; and the balance remaining. The amount of estimate for the various works in hand was \$306,760; there was expended to 30th Sept. \$26,442, and in hand \$21,317. The estimate for works being carried on in Oct. was \$77,500; there was expended \$52,351, and the balance was \$25,148.

We are glad to learn that Mr C. E. Thomson, late manager of the National Bank of India at Shanghai, has received orders to rejoin the Bank as manager at Madras. Mr Thomson, who acted for some time as manager at this port, had retired under some economising scheme that has been recently inaugurated, and had disbanded business for himself at Shanghai. He proceeds to Calcutta to-day by the steamer *Arrasat Apar*, and he will, we doubt not, carry with him the congratulations of his friends both here and in the Model Settlement. We have already alluded to the closing of the National's branch in Hongkong, and we expect but remark now that the reconsideration of its action, in regard to Mr Thomson, does the Board of Directors credit, while it preserves to the Bank the services of an officer experienced in its business.

The house No. 8 Fletcher's Buildings, in the Queen's Road East, has been recently taken by the Naval Seamen's Club, under the presidency of Commodore T. Smith, and every accommodation is now provided on the premises for the members of the Club, and their friends, to enable them to pass a pleasant day on shore, and there are also comfortable quarters for the night, if required. On the ground floor of the building is a spacious bar, and on crossing the yard at the back of the premises a skittle alley and a first-class bowling alley. On the first floor is a Billiard Room with a full-sized English table, and a Bagatelle Room adjoining. There is also a Reading Room, in which is provided a selection of the journals and magazines of the period, and a small library of books. On the second floor are a number of bed rooms which afford sleeping accommodation for from twenty to thirty members. The whole premises are lighted by gas, and are spacious, inviting and comfortable and a very great improvement on the former local habitation of the Club. The establishment is under the management of Mr H. J. Turner.

The British Larque Mary Mildred reports: Left Newcastle n.s.w. Sept. 22, with east wind from the N.E. with fine weather. On the 23d, wind increased to a gale with very heavy cross seas, causing the ship to labour heavily, and to stop three days. Light and moderate southerly and south-east breezes, with fine weather till the 26th. Passed N. Falkland Island on the 30th, weather fine and moderate easterly and N.E. breeze until the 5th Oct. Light and variable winds and heavy rains thence to 8° north of S Line, which we crossed in long. 169° 7'. Sighted Ladron Islands on Nov. 2nd, carrying fresh trades with five clear weather. Passed through the Basher Channel on the night of the 10th Nov. with heavy gale and tremendous sea. Arrived off the Nuecas at midnight, Nov. 12th, after a passage of 62 days.

The P. & O. steamer *Sinclair* reports: Left Singapore at 8 a.m. on 6th Nov., and had E. to N.E. winds as far as 8° 30' North and 110° 0' East, when the wind freshened to a moderate gale from N.E. with a high sea running. 8th Nov., midday barometer 30.12, wind unsteady, violent squalls and incessant rain. 9th Nov., at 10 a.m., wind north east increasing in force, weather looking very threatening for bad weather, and put Chinese deck passengers below for safety. At noon, E. to N.E. 10° N., barometer 29.70, wind veering to N. and N.E. Pot ship's head to the north, engine going easy. At 8 p.m., barometer 29.60, wind slowly veering to E.N.E., blowing furiously and with the same hard rain. At 9 p.m., barometer 29.70 and raining fast; frequent lightning to the S.E. where the typhoon storm-center evidently was; weather inclined to clear. Midnight, strong N.E. gale and very high sea; barometer 29.52; went on full speed. Since then had an unusually strong monsoon with a heavy sea running and a strong set to the westward.

The Foochow Herald, writing on the sinking of the *Bremen Castle* by the Breconshire, says:

It is a little singular that these steamers, one of which has thus brought destruction upon the other at a considerable distance from China, should have been destined to the omissions of the same master out here, and that the Breconshire should have second time this year had the misfortune to get into serious trouble, this having whilst waiting for her tea cargo in Hankow in May last been carried from her moorings by the strength of the stream and sustained much damage by collision with the steamer *Aurora* that she had to return for repairs to Shanghai, whence she subsequently loaded for London.

Hedges & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Fuguo Anchorage, 30th October:

Arrivals During the Week—Oct. 23, Tientsin, from Swatow; 23, Namo, from

Hongkong; 24, Fal Ho, from Amoy; 24, Hae San, from Shanghai; 24, Stentor, from Shanghai; 25, Glenelg, from Shanghai; 25, Forward Ho, from Shanghai; 25, Kwang Tung, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week—Oct. 23, Diamond, for London; 24, Nelson Haworth, for Melbourne; 24, Sheldrake, for Cruise; 24, Stentor, for Tientsin; 25, Hengkong; 27, Stentor, for London; 28, Hae San, for Shanghai; 28, Glenelg, from London.

Shipping in Port—Hainan, Fal Ho, Glenelg Castle, Forward Ho! Kwang Tung,

STREET GAMBLING.
Chun Alkwat, 17, was fined \$10, in default to be imprisoned for three weeks, for gambling in the public streets. Defendant had been convicted of same offence upon two previous occasions.

BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.
Chun Alkwat, 40, married woman, was convicted of selling prepared opium without a license, and was fined \$125, in default to be imprisoned for three months. The opium found to be forfeited to the opium farmer.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ancona*, Capt. E. G. Stead, with the London Mail of the 6th October, arrived this afternoon. The following telegrams are taken from the Mail Extra of the *Strata Times*:

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 22.—The Times urges Greece to carry out the reification of its frontier, England is not prepared to assist her alone in that object.

A shock of an earthquake has been felt in Shensi. An Englishman who has been appointed to mediate between Chile and Peru has sailed.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Taylor has been appointed Governor of Cooper's Hill Training College.

Mr Parnell, in a speech delivered at Galway yesterday, said that Mr Forster and the House of Lords, by the latter's recent rejection of the Irish Bills, must be held responsible for the late assassinations in Ireland. Mr Parnell also said that the sole reason for the disturbed condition of Ireland was the concession of autonomy to the people.

Oct. 26.—Mr Parnell, in a speech delivered at Galway, said that should such of those who are to be prosecuted as are members of the House of Commons be convicted, he would urge the election of other agitators to replace them.

CONTINENTAL TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, Oct. 21.—The Kurds are renewing their ravages in Persian territory, and the Sheikhs are advancing to repeat their raids.

Montenegro insists upon the surrender of Deligne taking place in the presence of the delegates of the Great Powers.

Fair Albanian Chiefs, whom it is believed have been poisoned, are dead.

The convention between Turkey and Montenegro has not yet been arranged. Hudo Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople, but he has declined to obey. Rumours are current of a conspiracy to depose the Sultan, and several arrests have been made in connection therewith.

In consequence of the representations of the Sultan, Austria has withdrawn the Sultan's order to the commander of Deligne to form a coalition against any possible Albanian invasion.

Athens, Oct. 23.—The Ministry has resigned in consequence of its defeat in the Chamber by the election of an opposition candidate as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A new Greek Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. Marmourous.

Tienna, Oct. 25.—The Emperor of Austria has made a speech to a delegation that waited upon him, when he said that he had made strenuous efforts to secure the maintenance of peace and the observance of treaties, but the interests of the monarchy were his first duty.

A reduction of Austrian troops in Bosnia is to be made.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—The semi-official Agency *Itsego* counsels Greece to exercise moderation and discretion.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5412.—NOVEMBER 13, 1880.]

THE LOVERS.

(BY DIFFERENT MOODS AND TONES.)
Sally Baker was a young teacher who taught; And her friend Charley Church was a preacher who taught; Their enemies called him a screecher who taught.
His heart, when he saw her, kept sinking and sunk; And his eye, meeting hers, kept winking and winking; While she, in her turn, kept thinking, and thinking.
He hastened to woo her, and sweetly he wood; His affection it grew, till a molasses it grewed; And so it was longing to do, then he doed.

In secret he wanted to speak, and he spoke; To see with his lips what his heart long had spoke; So he managed to let the truth leak, and it leaked. He asked her to drive to the church, and they drove.
And soon as they wished to arrive, they arose; For whatever he could not drive she contrive. The kiss he was dying to steal then he stole, At the feet where he wanted to kneel then he knole;

And he said, "I feel better than ever I sole." So to each other kept clinging and clung. While "Time" his swift current was winging and wung; And this was the thing he was bringing, and brought.
The man Sally wanted to catch and had caught, That she snatched from others to snatch and had snatched. Was the one that she now liked to scratch, and she scratcht.
And Charley's warm love began freezing and froze. While he soon took to teasing and cruelly toza. The girl he had wished to be squeezing and squeeze.

"Wretch," he cried, when she threatened to leave him and left, "How could you deceive me as you have deceft?" And she answered, "I promised to cleave and I've cleft."

CHINESE BUDDHISM.

(China Review.) Chinese Buddhism: A Volume of Sketches, Historical, Descriptive, and Critical. By Rev. Joseph Edkins, D.D., London: Trübner and Co., 1880.

"Buddhism was not wholly that which is described and worn-out superstition that it now appears." A glance at the historical portions of Dr. Edkins' work will be sufficient to convince any candid reader of the truth of this. "Another fact, well worthy of noting, in reviewing this great subject, is that Buddhism was propagated over the whole of Eastern Asia entirely by moral means, never by the sword. The system possessed for about a thousand years from the date of its founder (the 4th or 5th century B.C., compare p. 15 and p. 100) a marvellous power of growth and propagation. 'The power of this religion,' says the Author, 'to chain the human mind, the peculiar principle of its philosophy, its metaphysical characteristics, its mode of viewing human life, its moral and ascetic usages, all result from the early intellectual development of the nation whose home is south of the Ganges.' Buddhism stands related to Hinduism as Christianity does to Judaism, and on coming into China it was modified by contact with another civilization, somewhat as Christianity was, by Greek and Roman culture. In his historical account of Shakymuni, the Prophet of the religion, Dr. Edkins wisely confines himself to Chinese sources of information, because the influence of the system in China cannot be fairly discussed except by a full exhibition at the outset of what China has received as the Buddhist gospel. By comparing the legends here given with those current in other Buddhist countries, and with the Sutras in the original Sanscrit and Pali languages, it may be seen by and by to make out something like a true biography of this extraordinary man; but the reader must not expect to find it in the narrative of Chinese Buddhism, which, as its distinctive name imports, is a 'Great Development' chiefly in the direction of monstrous falsehood and incredibility. The inspiration of the great development, however, belongs also to Northern India rather than to China. The Hindu imagination had been at work four centuries before China was called to listen to its extravagances. It is some comfort to know that there is a 'Lesser Development' still extant, the works of which, 'there can be little doubt, are the original books of Buddha.' This is what is followed in Ceylon and the South. 'The Buddhist Scriptures in Chinese, not including numerous Sutras that have been lost, are said to be 10,000, or about seven hundred times the size of the New Testament,' and although they are not by means all narrative, the stories about Buddha are scattered up and down in this big library. A harmony of Buddhist Gospels therefore would probably be more than one would care to undertake within a *kappa*. Bartholemew Saint-Hilare, in giving the facts of Buddha's life, follows almost exclusively the *Lalitavistara*, which Julian says was translated into Chinese, 75 A.D., and which Eitel in his *Hand-book* gives the Chinese title of, as 'The Divisions of a spiritual youth.' A complete biography of Shakymuni, one of the 9 Dharmas of the Nepalese—Translated into Chinese, 65 A.D." We doubt both these dates. But what we wish to call attention to is that this 'complete biography' is not one named by Dr. Edkins, but a work which shows a vast amount of research, and might be taken to be the corrective of the subject. This illustrates what any one may expect who attempts to take in at once the whole field of Chinese Buddhism. It is so vast that even Dr. Edkins' indomitable perseverance has only effected the photographing of patches here and there; and we can easily excuse him for not having more thoroughly digested into a consistent whole the materials which it must have cost so much labour and pains to collect. There are frequent repetitions in these sketches. For instance the account of what may be called the conversion of Buddha is given on page 17, and again in a different version on page 102. We give the latter as a specimen, as this is one of the few incidents which are always in evidence in Western literature in connection with Shakymuni. He was the son of King Suddhodana. At eighteen years of age, he wished to go out and see the world. The King sent him with a wise minister to attend him. A Deva appeared at one of the city gates transformed into an old man resting on a staff. At another gate a Deva appeared as a sick person in pain and helpless. At another gate he saw a corpse attacked by ravens—also a Deva. The prince asked in each case the reason of what he saw. The wise counsellor told him these sufferings came from the natural state of the world and could not be avoided. People must grow old; must suffer sickness and death. The prince was not satisfied, and the next day, when he dressed as a monk, he dismounted from his horse and asked him who he was. The reply was 'A Shamer who has left the world.' The prince asked him why he had left the world. He said because he saw men exposed to evils of birth, old age, sickness, and death; he therefore left the world to seek truth and save living beings. The disguised Deva then ascended into the air and disappeared." After this Shakymuni has no more satisfaction in his life. He goes away to the Himalaya Mountains or somewhere else in search of truth. But how he seeks it, or how he finds what he does find, or what miracles are wrought, if he is asked, he will say however that, if he is asked, he will call *one-kesha* ("no-thingists"), who have as little to do as possible with anything that is peculiarly Buddhistic, but accepted Buddha as a name for God; rejected all images and rituals, but worshipped the God Buddha in a simple building, with no symbols except a table with three cups of tea and nine small loaves of bread placed on it. We should enjoy that service.

The work before us is the branching off of Buddhism into sects. There are about as many phases of Buddhist faith and practice as of Christian. We must refer our readers to the book itself for full account of sects, and also for an interesting article on *feng-shui*. For ourselves, we are in sympathy with the sect which protested against the veneration of books, and that against the veneration of the New Testament in the same proportion, even if we throw in the Romish one, up to the last apparitions of the Virgin, and of the Saviour bowing to a priest at Knockmore in Ireland.

But the real miracle which still puzzles the most learned students of Buddha's doctrine is its success. Even in his life-time, it was said in the enthusiastic language of one of his admirers, he had "innumerable disciples," and a "multitude of inmeasureably exalted Bodhisattvas, the fruit of his teaching," (p. 43). How is this to be explained? Its bare inculcation of moral precept will go a little way in explaining the success of any system. Confucianism taught pure morality. Lao-tze taught that what we do is evil.

What need had China for such moral teaching as Shakymuni could import? Or, as a matter of fact, have China learnt anything in morals from him? We are inclined to agree with Dr. Edkins that the Chinese might have been more moral if they had stuck faithfully to Confucianism, than they have been with the impregnation of Buddhism. This however is a question which can never be settled, because it depends on the relative power of the two systems to secure obedience to their precepts. But that the contents of the Confucian moral code are at least equal to those of the Buddhist, there can be no doubt. Therefore the praises recorded by certain writers like Prof. Max Müller and Mr. F. H. Allen for Buddhist ethics on the ground of its moral code are of little account (p. 200). Let the precepts of "less and less noble," than those of Christianity, still what mankind want is some judgement to keep good precepts.

The study of Buddhism in Sanscrit or Chinese books is, in itself, the study of how it works among living men, is another thing. And still the question remains unanswered, what made Buddhism spread and endure as it has done? That it prevailed because of its good morality is we think an untenable position; and that its prevalence was a blessing to China is not proven. Did it spread as a pest or as a cure? We must look beyond its morality for the answer, however unwilling we may be to do so, these days of latitudinarianism, to credit and rituals. The first founders of an enthusiasm in the practice of inculcation of all the virtues and the veneration of man and all living things there can be no doubt. The best emblem of a lotus flower growing out of the mud, which seems to be a part of his personality testifies to this. And that they do. So I touched the bell, and this

Central Office. [Gruffly.] Hello! I. Is the Central Office? C. O. Of course it is. What do you want?

I. Will you switch me on to the Bagley, please?

C. O. All right. Just keep your ear to the telephone.

Then I heard, *kloop-kloop-kloop* took 1. then a horrid grating of teeth, and finally a piping female voice "Y-e-s! [Rising inflection]" Did you wish to speak to me?"

Without answering, I handed the telephone to the applicant, and sat down. Then followed that queerest of all the queer things in this world—a conversation with only one end to it. You hear question asked; you don't hear the answer. You hear invitations given; you hear no thanks in return. You have listening pauses of dead silence, followed by apparently irrelevant and unjustifiable exclamations of glad surprise, or sorrow, or dismay.

That it intensified the feeling of pity for all living beings to regard them as fated to transmigrate into successive states of misery, is clearly understood. It is the same feeling which makes us anxious to kill worms to put it out of its misery. But this phantom of transmigration in a universe without God, this dreamy shadow of a vanishing religious faith, is indeed "non-permanent."

Is there a sensible man able to read these pages who could wish it to remain?

Pause. What did you say?

Pause. Oh, no, I don't think it was.

Pause.

—Oh, no, I didn't mean that. I meant, put it in while it is still boiling, or just before it comes to a boil.

Pause.

What?

I turned it over with a back stitch on the saddle edge.

Pause. Yes, I like that way too; but I think it's better to baste it on with Valentine's or bombe, or something, or something of that sort. It gives it such an air,—and attracts so much notice.

Pause.

—Yes! Why, how did that happen?

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